

## Bill To Assist Public and Private Non-profit Hospitals and Nursing Homes

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN E. MOSS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 17, 1963

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, similar to one I sponsored in the 87th Congress, to assist public and private nonprofit hospitals and nursing homes to undertake badly needed modernization and replacement projects. The bill provides for establishment of a combination matching grant and loan program. The need for such legislation was contained in the President's budget message.

Modernization, rather than construction of new bed capacity, is the primary health facility need of today. This situation, not generally recognized by the public, has come about because of the prolonged concentration on important hospital needs accumulated during the depression and World War II. I want to cite the particularly critical shortage of bed space in rural areas of a few years ago.

Federal aid for construction of new hospitals, through the existing Hill-Burton program, has been instrumental in helping to reduce greatly the Nation's deficiency of hospital bed space. However, in recent years there has been a growing obsolescence of the hospitals that were already in existence and, for the most part, located in urban areas, when the Hill-Burton new construction program was begun in 1946.

In 1960, a U.S. Public Health Service survey of 25 metropolitan areas and 32 sample rural-urban areas showed a projected national cost for needed modernization and replacement of \$3.6 billion. That figure is almost four times the current rate of annual construction expenditures in the entire health facilities field, and only a fraction of that is spent on modernization and replacement, which does not add new bed capacity.

This, as the survey showed, is a nationwide problem. I wish to point out that my home State, California, has an estimated modernization need backlog of \$513 million.

The bill would authorize the Surgeon General, acting through State Hill-Burton agencies, to make grants up to 50 percent of the cost of qualified modernization projects, or loans as a supplement to grants or in lieu thereof. The total Federal share may not exceed 80

percent of the cost of the project. Also, assistance would be provided for development of comprehensive regional health facilities plans. The amounts to be authorized are left blank in the bill pending the development in committee hearings of information on the optimum size of the proposed program. The program would be effective July 1, 1964, meaning no budgetary impact until fiscal 1965.

The program in my bill is to complement and not interfere with the existing Hill-Burton construction program. It would be administered similarly. State agencies now involved in the Hill-Burton program would process the new applications and the Surgeon General would employ administrative procedures similar to those presently in effect for the construction program. Modernization assistance funds would be eligible only for projects that would not increase bed capacity by more than 5 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation deals with an important national health facility need. Under existing programs, much progress undoubtedly will be made in rapidly adding to the current number of hospital beds. However, modernization and replacement of many facilities is required to improve patient care by increasing adequacy of services, safety and efficiency, and to adapt present facilities to new hospital and related medical needs.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 119: 165: *Great peace have they who love Thy law.*

Most merciful and gracious God, who art always speaking unto us through Thy inspired and holy word, may we be blessed with the listening ear and the understanding heart.

Grant that the grace and beauty of the life of our Lord, revealed in that word, may be more fully manifested in our own character and conduct, crowning our days with the diadem of joy and peace.

Show us how we may minister unto the welfare of all mankind and discover for humanity the blessings of health and happiness and find the most effective means of safeguarding and defending the freedom of men everywhere.

We are not asking Thee to deal with our blessed country in any preferential manner, enabling her to become an "industrial paradise" or an "economic Garden of Eden" whose people have an abundance of food and clothing and plenty to make their days and nights merry, while vast multitudes are finding the struggle of life so drab and difficult.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

### SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. MURRAY appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

### ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 148) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That ANTONIO FERNÓS-ISERN, the Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico, be, and he is hereby, elected an additional member of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives: Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Armed Services, and Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1963

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not

object, of course, can the gentleman from Oklahoma give us any information at this time as to any special legislative program for next week?

Mr. ALBERT. If the gentleman will yield, of course we do not expect any legislative program next week. There will be other messages from the President coming up, and no major legislative program.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

### THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUDGET—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 15, PT. 2)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

I present herewith to the Congress the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1964, beginning next July 1. Departing from past practice, I am transmitting the District budget with this separate message because the problems of the District have become so critical as to challenge the National Government—both the administration and the Congress—to redouble its understanding of and interest in its Capital City. Because Washington is the Na-

tion's Capital, the National Government has, and must continue to have, a special responsibility and a special relationship to the District of Columbia.

In evaluating the District's financial needs, understanding of the unique but changing character of the District is basic. Its government exercises responsibilities not unlike those of a State and county as well as those of a city. Yet since its boundaries are, for practical purposes, unchangeable, it has become no more than the central portion of a large metropolitan area, most of which is beyond its limits. Within those boundaries, the character of the population has undergone a change as rapid as the growth of the metropolitan area itself—and the National Capital region has been the most rapidly growing large urban area east of the Mississippi River.

From 1950 to 1960, the total population of the District dropped from 800,830 to 763,956. During that same period, the number of school-age children rose by 30,000, an increase of 23 percent. Older citizens, over 65, increased by 12,500, or 22 percent. Thus the age groups requiring heavy public expenditures for such services as education, welfare, health, and recreation continued to increase, while the wage-earning group which requires a minimum of these public services and provides a solid source of tax revenues decreased by 16 percent. Finally, while the percentage of Negro persons in the whole metropolitan area has remained essentially the same as it was in 1950, and is substantially below what it was at the turn of the century, artificial barriers have required most of the normal increase in Negro population to concentrate in the District. As a result, the Negro population in the District has risen from 35 percent to 54 percent. Since the economic and social resources of the Negro population, taken as a whole, remain below those of the white

population which has moved beyond the District boundaries, the relative prosperity of the District's taxpayers has suffered at the same time the District's services are in increased demand. While there is reason to hope that these trends can be slowed and ultimately reversed, the indications are that present conditions will continue through the decade of the 1960's.

Because of these changing characteristics in the District's population, there will be a continuing increase in the cost of its government until there is a change in the present trends. On the average, ordinary general fund operating expenses of the District have risen at the rate of 5 percent annually, while revenues from the District's general fund tax base have risen at the rate of about 3.5 percent, exclusive of changes in tax rates. When major pay raises occur, as authorized by the last Congress, this gap widens. Hence, because of this condition and the need to continue the public works program, the total appropriations of \$320.2 million recommended for the fiscal year 1964 require general fund revenues of approximately \$33.1 million from new sources. Of the latter amount \$28.1 million require legislative authorization before the appropriations can be made.

There is need, however, to look beyond fiscal 1964. Orderly and efficient solutions to problems in the District cannot be achieved by viewing District programs and needs from the perspective of one fiscal year at a time. I am, therefore, proposing that the Congress make the necessary adjustments now in the three basic resources of the District's general fund—local taxes, Federal payment, and borrowing authority. This plan, as outlined in the accompanying table, will permit the Commissioners to carry out long-term commitments within the framework of sound fiscal policy.

local taxes in fiscal year 1964, which will produce \$9 million additional revenue in fiscal year 1964, and an estimated \$11 to \$12 million when fully effective in 1965 and 1966. Furthermore, additional adjustments in these tax rates would now appear to be needed by 1968 or 1969. These actions will represent a substantial local contribution, and should for several years relieve the Congress of the need to consider further increases in local taxes.

**Federal payment:** The present lump-sum authorization of \$32 million has no direct relationship to local taxes or requirements, and does not reflect the proper share of the financial needs of the District which should be furnished by the Federal Government. Therefore, I fully support legislation to authorize an annual Federal payment based on a formula which more accurately measures the Federal responsibility to the Capital of the Nation. This formula method will result in an appropriate degree of flexibility, will relate more directly to District needs and local resources, and will be predictable for long-range financial planning. It evolved from consideration of home rule legislation last year, but that proposal provided for a permanent appropriation as well as a flexible authorization. Pending home rule, I am supporting the flexible authorization, but with annual appropriations.

The formula consists of (a) the amount of real estate taxes the District would obtain if property owned and used by the Federal Government, and property exempted by special act of Congress, were taxable; (b) the amount of personal property taxes the District would obtain if tangible personal property, exclusive of objects of art, museum pieces, and libraries, owned by the Federal Government were taxable; and (c) an amount equivalent to the business income and related taxes which the District could reasonably expect to collect from the Federal Government if it were a private business, as measured by the relative numbers of Federal employees and employees in private business.

Under this formula, the Federal payment authorized in fiscal year 1964 would be approximately \$53 million. It is estimated to increase to \$59 million in fiscal year 1966 and to \$67 million by fiscal year 1969. These increases reflect the increased ownership and use of property in the District by the Federal Government, the increased level of local tax rates, and an anticipated increase in property values.

**Borrowing authority:** The District's existing borrowing authority from the U.S. Treasury for general fund purposes of \$75 million has been committed. The District pays an average of about 4 percent interest on these borrowed funds. As with the Federal payment authorization, a lump sum borrowing authorization bears no direct relationship to either local needs or ability to repay. Therefore, rather than requesting a fixed amount of additional borrowing authority, I will submit to the Congress legislation authorizing the District to borrow for general fund purposes from the U.S.

#### Long-range projection of requirements and financing of the general fund

[In millions of dollars]

	Estimates			Projections			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<b>Funds required:</b>							
Operating expenses.....	226.9	240.0	254	266	279	293	308
Capital outlay.....	23.1	34.7	36	32	34	34	30
Debt service.....		1.8	2	4	5	7	8
<b>Total funds required.....</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Revenues and balances:</b>							
<b>From present sources:</b>							
Taxes, fees, etc.....	202.8	205.8	213	220	228	237	244
Balances.....	1.3	5.6					
Federal payment.....	30.0	32.0	32	32	32	32	32
Loan authorization.....	18.7						
<b>Total from present sources.....</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>243.4</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>From proposed sources:</b>							
Taxes, fees, etc.....		9.0	11	12	12	15	18
Federal payment.....		21.0	25	27	29	31	35
Loan authorization.....		3.1	11	11	17	19	17
<b>Total from proposed sources.....</b>		<b>33.1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Total revenues and balances.....</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>346</b>

**Local taxes:** In 1962, of each general fund dollar spent by the District, 87 cents represented revenues from the people of the District. Local taxes have been increased as expenditures rose.

District citizens should continue to bear their proper share of the costs of mounting expenditures. Accordingly, under the above plan increases are proposed in real estate and certain other



Treasury up to a limit of outstanding indebtedness equal to 6 percent of the 10-year average of the combined assessed value of real and personal property (including property owned and used by the Federal Government as specified in the Federal payment formula). This will represent a flexible yet prudent debt limit, taking into account local resources and ability to repay, and follows the practice common in most State and local jurisdictions.

Under my proposal, the maximum general fund debt limit will rise from \$225 million in fiscal year 1964 to an estimated \$275 million in fiscal year 1969. Without additional borrowing authority, the District would be required to finance its general fund capital outlays from current revenues, which would necessarily result in payments "in advance" for facilities whose useful life extends well into the future. Because of the lack of sufficient borrowing authority in the past, a serious backlog of capital outlay needs has developed, which within reasonable limits should be financed by long-term debt.

The adoption of the proposals for revenue increases from local sources and the proposals for the Federal payment authorization and loan authority will

produce the following major benefits: The Congress can reasonably expect to have resolved the District's general fund financial problems for some years in the future; the Commissioners will be able to predict financial resources with a greater degree of assurance; there will be a built-in incentive to look for additional revenues from local tax sources—because of the nature of the proposed formula for the Federal payment; the Congress, the executive branch, and the Commissioners will have time to examine long-range needs and resources; and the Commissioners will be able to formulate well-considered proposals for constructive future action. In summary, the critical general government needs of the District can be met on an orderly, planned basis.

Accordingly, the general fund budget for fiscal year 1964 is based on estimated revenues of approximately \$243.4 million from currently available sources, \$5 million from increased real estate tax rates, and \$28.1 million for which legislative authority will be needed. The combined totals will permit limited but nonetheless necessary improvements in services, will provide for an adequate program of capital improvements, and will cover mandatory cost increases under recently enacted legislation.

each year, and substantive matters to be taught undergo constant change. The present level of expenditure for textbooks and workbooks permits them to be replaced only every 6 to 10 years. In the light of the dynamic changes in our society, appropriations should be adequate to permit replacement at least every 5 years.

The Congress, in enacting appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, recognized the need of the District for more special classes (for slow learners, mentally handicapped, and socially maladjusted pupils), continued participation in the great cities program, and more physical facilities and teachers. Good progress has been made in solving the academic and behavioral problems resulting from the desegregation of the public school system in 1954. Nevertheless, further increases in funds in fiscal year 1964 are essential.

The great cities program deserves special mention. With the help of a Ford Foundation grant, the District is endeavoring to increase the ability of culturally deprived students to speak, read, and write the English language and thereby overcome a handicap that has social, academic, and economic implications. The budget would continue the program for the current year.

Thus, the school budget exemplifies the serious nature of the District's financial problems. Without the additional general fund financing for which legislative authority will be needed, there would be no provision for additional teachers to handle the projected increase in school population, for acceleration of the textbook replacement program, or for a building program adequate to keep pace with increased enrollment.

I am concerned that in the Nation's Capital general education beyond the secondary level is not available at a nominal cost, as it is in many major cities and in the States. I endorse the proposals for the establishment of a junior college program possibly at the District of Columbia Teachers College and for a study group to examine the desirability of establishing a downtown city college with a department of teacher training.

#### WELFARE AND HEALTH

The District's welfare needs, and the administration of the programs designed to meet them, were the subject of grave concern by the previous Congress. As a result, the Commissioners have taken measures to strengthen administration, and have undertaken a complete review of the District's welfare programs. Their review takes into account both the responsibility of public officials to disburse public funds in accordance with laws and regulations, and the problems and needs of underprivileged persons.

The Congress has recognized the need for Federal assistance to the States in strengthening their welfare programs and in accelerating the adoption throughout the Nation of the policy of services, rehabilitation, and training as opposed to support of prolonged dependency. Amendments to the Social Security Act in both 1961 and 1962 enlarged and strengthened this national

#### Total new obligational authority, all funds

(In thousands of dollars)

Programs	1962 enacted	1963 estimate	1964 recommended	
			Total	From proposed sources
Current authorizations:				
Education	54,206	60,024	63,951	(2,142)
Welfare and health	62,315	66,702	71,052	(3,088)
Public safety	56,001	59,774	66,297	(925)
Highways and traffic	10,904	11,527	12,424	(171)
General operations	15,529	16,382	17,967	(639)
Parks and recreation	8,136	8,494	8,982	(119)
Sanitary engineering	20,123	20,877	21,304	(7)
Potomac interceptor sewerline			51	
Repayment of loans and payment of interest	765	1,495	4,990	
Payment of judgments, claims, and refunds	789			
Capital outlay	50,533	52,251	53,130	(23,205)
Subtotal	279,301	297,526	320,178	(30,596)
General fund:				
Obligations	(233,571)	(255,317)	(267,642)	(30,531)
Change from obligations to new obligational authority	(8,174)			
Other funds	(37,556)	(42,209)	(52,536)	(65)
Permanent authorizations	1,042	1,029	695	
Trust fund operations	42,277	48,332	65,110	
Repayment of advances from Federal funds	-5,000	-3,000		
Investments	712			
Total authorizations	318,332	343,887	385,983	(30,596)
Funds required, general fund:				
Current authorizations	233,571	255,317	267,642	(30,531)
Adjusted deferred financing	3,816	-7,675	7,300	(2,600)
Supplementals and indefinite appropriations	66	2,296	1,584	
Total funds required, general fund	237,453	249,938	276,526	(33,131)

<sup>1</sup> These amounts include \$7,045 and \$13,251 for pay increases in 1963 and 1964, respectively.

The essential need for the additional legislative authority to make this budget possible is highlighted by the situation facing the District in certain specific program areas. I should like to mention a few of the more significant ones.

#### EDUCATION

By 1970, some 165,000 children will be enrolled in the public school system, about 24 percent more than the present 133,000. The District must immediately undertake both primary and secondary

school construction to catch up with and prepare for this growing school population—to eliminate present part-time sessions, to replace inadequate facilities, and to provide suitable facilities in the years ahead. There should be continuing improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio.

Textbooks, like facilities and instructional staff, are a prime factor in a proper educational environment. New techniques for teaching are developed

policy. The District should be a leader in these efforts. The additional general fund financing in fiscal year 1964, for which legislative authority will be needed, will provide the District with the funds necessary to enable it to qualify for and participate in these programs.

The problems of less fortunate children are particularly distressing. Junior Village, the District's institution for neglected children, overflows. Ironically, it is, at once, much the most expensive manner of caring for neglected children and the least satisfactory. A major effort is needed to reduce reliance on institutional housing for these children to a minimum and to provide each with a home within a family setting. The Commissioners are taking the steps available to them under present laws. The additional general fund financing will permit other major efforts in this direction. Higher payments to foster parents will increase the number of available foster homes. Financial aid to needy children of unemployed parents will diminish the cases in which children must be removed from their own homes. An expanded program for training unemployed mothers and fathers in marketable skills will likewise reduce the number of children who now cannot be supported by their parents, and will, of course, remove the parents from the unemployment rolls.

The District's extensive program of health services arises in large part from the age and income characteristics of its population. The fiscal year 1964 budget continues this program. It also includes funds to complete the financing of the urgently needed reconstruction of District of Columbia General Hospital. In the field of mental health, a study is being undertaken by the District of Columbia which will produce a long-range program for the District to take advantage of new developments in the care and treatment of the mentally ill. I shall ask the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to assist the District in this effort. Pending the development of that program, the fiscal year 1964 budget proposes establishment of a per diem rate at which the District will reimburse St. Elizabeths Hospital for its residents who are committed there.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

Individuals should be able to live and work safely in the Nation's Capital. Flagrant infringements of this right, which occur all too often, make news not only of local, but also of national and international importance. The fiscal year 1964 budget under present and proposed legislation will supply the funds needed to bring the police force up to full strength by providing 100 additional policemen and 25 additional canine teams.

Here, too, the problems of youth are of critical importance. A juvenile delinquency program does not appear as an itemized request in the budget. Juvenile delinquency is far too complex. The battle against delinquency and youth crime is waged on many fronts—in the preventive areas of education, health, welfare, and recreation, and in the cor-

rectional and rehabilitative areas of law enforcement and the juvenile court. School dropouts, for example, constitute at the same time an educational, economic, and social problem. The District is participating in the national program, authorized by the Congress in 1961, to develop the most effective attack on juvenile delinquency which the Commissioners, together with community leaders, can devise. The District's efforts, like those in other cities, are being supported initially by Federal funds. As a program is developed, the local communities are expected to assume responsibility for full program costs. While no funds are requested in the fiscal year 1964 budget, the District expects to request later the funds needed to carry out its work in this vital area.

#### HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

The critical deficiencies in the general fund do not extend to the water and sanitary sewage works funds, which are financed by earmarked revenues. Prospective revenues for these funds are sufficient to meet obligations for the next 5 years.

The highway fund, which is similarly financed, will face critical deficiencies after 1965. The exact extent of the problem will depend on decisions as to the scope of the highway program. Those decisions will be made promptly. The National Capital Transportation Agency has prepared and transmitted to me a report recommending a system of highway and modern rail transit facilities for the National Capital region. This report is being reviewed by appropriate Federal and local agencies. When that review has been completed I will forward the report of the National Capital Transportation Agency to the Congress with my recommendations. Therefore, I am withholding from the fiscal year 1964 budget those highway projects which do not conform to the highway recommendations of that Agency—the east leg of the Inner Loop Freeway, the Intermediate Loop, the Potomac River Freeway, and the Three Sisters Bridge. At the completion of the review, appropriate budget amendments will be submitted with respect to both the mass transit and highway programs of the District. The projects which are not in question in the current review, particularly the center leg of the Inner Loop and its continuation to the north, as well as the modified Interchange C, represent a major and important highway program.

#### CONCLUSION

The need to establish a sound financial structure for the District, in fiscal year 1964 and thereafter, is of vital importance. There are also other matters concerning the District which the Congress will be called upon to consider.

This administration proposed home rule legislation for the District to the last Congress. I again urge that the Congress restore to District residents the basic right to local self-government. Indeed, the urgency of the District's present problems underscores the necessity to place responsibility for dealing with municipal problems in the people

of the District themselves, with appropriate provisions to assure continued consideration by the Federal Government of the Federal interest.

A study made during the last Congress at the request of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives showed the need for a better organizational framework for developing and executing urban renewal projects in the District. Legislation to provide adequate relocation assistance to persons displaced by public action, and to extend urban renewal powers to nonresidential areas as an aid to the District citizens who have taken the initiative in planning a revitalized downtown area, is of particular importance.

Other items of legislation required for effective accomplishment of local government objectives will be proposed by the Commissioners.

I have said that the decade of the 1960's will be a time of crises and decisions for our country. And so it will be for the District. Washington, D.C., is the Capital of the United States of America. Let us make it a city of which the Nation may be proud—an example and a showplace for the rest of the world.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

JANUARY 18, 1963.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 1962—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—(H. DOC. NO. 13)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered printed with illustrations:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the annual report of the U.S. Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1963.

#### MENTAL PATIENT RELEASE ENCOURAGED BY BUDGET

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, I have heard many zany suggestions about maintaining fiscal sanity budget affairs, but I notice in the District of Columbia budget one of the zaniest ideas I have ever heard as a means of returning to fiscal responsibility. As a matter of fact, I am just informed and I read that St. Elizabeths Hospital is now going to be encouraged to return mental patients to the community more rapidly so more can



be sent to the hospital. This will then show an increased patient load, and thereby get more money from the Federal Government.

This, of course will encourage our courts to send more criminals up to St. Elizabeths for psychiatry because they will get out faster and be returned to the community to prey upon and commit more crimes upon the people of the District of Columbia and on the tourists who come here.

I have never heard such a zany idea as this, to pay them to turn out mental patients whether they are cured or not, but get them out in the community—criminals who are committing crimes every day in the week. This is really a beaut. That is about the only kind of language I can use. Maybe the hospital could turn them over to the Budget Bureau.

I include the following article from the Washington Star of January 17, 1963:

#### MENTAL PATIENT RELEASE ENCOURAGED BY BUDGET

The proposed Federal budget released today, would give the District and St. Elizabeths Hospital new financial incentives to encourage them to return mental patients to the community promptly.

The proposed 1964 budget provides that the District pay St. Elizabeths according to the actual number of patients the District has there.

Thus, for example, if the District can find cheaper foster home care for a senile patient, it can save money. At the same time, a bed would be released for the hospital's use.

#### DOUBLE PAYMENT SEEN

A spokesman for the hospital said today that under the present system the District pays, in effect, a relatively fixed amount to the hospital. If the District finds foster-home care for an aged patient, for whom the hospital can do no more than it has, then the District pays double—paying for the foster care and still paying its contribution to the hospital.

The spokesman said \$9.49 has been discussed as the daily rate per patient that the District would pay under the new scheme.

Since 70 percent of the hospital's patients are from the District, the proposed system of payment could make the hospital's budget very uncertain and unstable.

The proposed budget would prevent this by providing an indefinite Federal appropriation that would rise when other sources of revenue decline.

#### SECOND INDUCEMENT

This second step also provides the hospital itself with a financial inducement to return patients to community facilities as soon as possible. It would allow the hospital to keep its patient load down without losing funds and having to cut back on research.

The 1964 Federal budget also would provide a \$2.5 million grant to assist George Washington University Hospital here to build an addition on 22d Street between I Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. The hospital will have to match this grant with donations from other sources.

#### NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 1446, which would authorize the establishment in the United States of a National Scientific Data Processing Center to make readily available to American scientists research information assembled not only throughout the United States, but also throughout the world.

My legislation proposes that this nerve center for disseminating scientific information be located in the city of Chicago.

H.R. 1446, in effect, expands the work now being done by the National Science Foundation through its Science Information Service. Existing law charges the National Science Foundation with responsibility to "provide or arrange for the provision of indexing of abstracting, translating, and other services leading to a more effective dissemination of scientific information; and, second, undertake programs to develop new or improved methods, including mechanized systems, for making scientific information available."

This provision was included and approved as an amendment to the National Defense Education Act in 1958.

My bill expands the work of the Science Information Service by providing that all of the functions of the Service presently being conducted would be conducted from a centrally located scientific data processing center in Chicago. Here you would find a staff which would assemble, translate—where necessary—codify, and register on electronic computers and recall machines, the scientific data from all over the United States and the world to be readily available for use by American scientists.

Under my proposal, we would provide a more efficient method for scientific recall which, in the final analysis, is perhaps the most productive result of scientific research.

This Nation spends billions of dollars annually in scientific research both through activities of the Federal Government and in the private sector of our economy. There can be no question that some adequate method must be determined to coordinate the knowledge gained from this massive research and make it readily available to all of our scientists.

I am fully aware that this National Scientific Data Processing Center is a most ambitious project. But if the United States is to make full use of its intellectual resources, we must take steps now to make certain that scientific research will find the widest expression.

I have proposed establishment of the National Scientific Data Processing Center in Chicago for many reasons. The most important is that Chicago has within its immediate community seven of the Nation's outstanding universities, including the University of Chicago, which gave birth to the nuclear age. Within a radius of a few hundred miles of Chicago, throughout the Midwest, we find some of the Nation's finest universities, all of which are just a couple hours' drive from the city of Chicago. All of these

outstanding institutions of higher learning could make available, on the one hand, personnel to help operate the Data Processing Center; and conversely, the scientific personnel of these institutions could readily draw upon the services of the National Scientific Data Processing Center in Chicago.

Another compelling reason for establishing this Center in Chicago is because Chicago is today the international crossroad of the world. Scientists from all over the country and all over the world would have ready access to the Center and its elaborate scientific data resources.

Another compelling and justifying reason is that Chicago and the entire area within a 200-mile radius today constitutes the greatest industrial concentration in the whole world, and from this industrial complex will flow the great scientific discoveries of the future.

Mr. Speaker, last year the National Science Foundation spent \$10½ million in operating its Office of Science Information Service. At the conclusion of my remarks today, I shall include the report of the Foundation's work during 1962. The Foundation has indeed written an impressive record in its effort to make scientific research information more readily available to American scientists.

In fiscal 1963 the Foundation anticipates spending \$13½ million for similar work, and I feel confident that the Foundation's record will be one to inspire praise. However, the chapter on dissemination of scientific information contained in the National Science Foundation's 12th Annual Report for 1962 clearly demonstrates the urgent need for establishing a central data processing center from which will flow the many corollary activities in this very important field. The Foundation's efforts to establish a center for Government reports in the Library of Congress is a good beginning. But this fails to cover the massive research in the private sector. I believe the report justifies my proposal better than anything I might say.

I hope the Congress will seriously consider my proposal. There is reason to believe that perhaps the world is now moving away from a tendency to resolve its differences through armed conflict, and instead there are strong indications that the great struggle between the two concepts in the world today will be waged in both the economic and scientific arenas. I predict that within a short time this whole process of scientific recall will constitute an entirely new and daring industry in the 7th decade of the 20th century.

This whole matter of properly coordinating and making available to scientists scientific research not only from within the United States, but all over the world, translated into English in those instances where the initial research has been done by scientists using other languages, is rapidly becoming one of the most important problems to confront this Nation.

It is for this reason that I sincerely hope we will obtain quick approval for this program so that we can indeed expand the excellent work already being

carried on by the National Science Foundation in the dissemination of scientific information.

Mr. Speaker, this whole project is neither unique nor original. Paradoxically, this idea stems from a program now in operation by the Soviet Union in Moscow. There is today a giant scientific data processing center in Moscow. Every Soviet legation, trade mission, delegation, and even Soviet travelers are instructed to gather whatever scientific data is made available to the public in the countries they visit. This information is then forwarded to Moscow, where it is translated into Russian and fed into giant electronic brains. Scientists from all over the Soviet Union have access to the data processing center in Moscow to study whatever scientific data interests them. I am quite sure this Soviet operation has played an important role in Russia's significant postwar scientific achievements.

There is no question in my mind, Mr. Speaker, that with our fantastic development of electronic computers and with the type of research that is being done today, for instance, by the Bell & Howell Corp. in Chicago in the art of scientific recall, we Americans can very quickly have operating a National Scientific Data Processing Center which will capture the imagination of scientists all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, following is the chapter on dissemination of scientific information which appeared in the National Science Foundation's 12th Annual Report, which was filed with the House of Representatives yesterday:

#### DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

All scientific research produces information. All scientific research uses information. Maximum scientific progress requires maximum effectiveness in the dissemination of research-produced knowledge. Improving the control and dissemination of scientific information for the benefit of U.S. scientists is the fundamental mission of the Foundation's Office of Science Information Service (OSIS). Fiscal year 1962 marks the third full year of operation under directives the Foundation received from the President and the Congress in 1958-59.<sup>1</sup>

An extensive and highly complex, but relatively uncoordinated, scientific information system has existed in the United States for many years. It being neither desirable nor possible to wipe this system out and start completely anew, the plans and programs of the Office of Science Information Service necessarily involve simultaneously two basic efforts:

1. Promoting the study and development of new and better techniques and systems for controlling and disseminating scientific information.

2. Maintaining and improving existing services in this field.

#### HIGHLIGHTS

Three areas of scientific information can serve to illustrate and highlight the increased emergence in 1962 of an integrated pattern of OSIS activity that points toward a coordinated national scientific information system.

#### Grants as means and ends

In fiscal year 1962, OSIS made 232 grants (including contracts and purchase orders) totaling \$7,575,000. During this same period,

311 formal proposals were received requesting over \$16 million. Grants can be used merely to insure the achievement of immediate, more or less unrelated ends. But they also can be important means in a planned, coordinated program looking toward the accomplishment of major, long-term objectives. In the OSIS grant program, NSF places heavy emphasis upon the latter aspect.

Those grants solely or predominantly in the "means" category naturally are concerned largely with promoting the development of new and improved ways of handling, controlling, and disseminating scientific information, the ultimate goal being the achievement of a coordinated, effective national system. Such grants mostly can be grouped in terms of the following steps:

1. Obtaining a comprehensive picture of the existing situation.
2. Determining the information practices and needs of users of scientific information.
3. Carrying on studies and research on improved methods.
4. Supporting programs to test and evaluate new procedures and systems.

Among means-type projects illustrative of Foundation support along these lines in fiscal year 1962 are the extensive communications studies that the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the American Institute of Physics, and the American Psychological Association are conducting in their respective fields. An important aspect of these investigations is the description and analysis of present information activities and services. The same is true of the large-scale study of the abstracting-indexing problem recently launched by the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services.

In the past, work directed specifically toward determining the information practices of scientists has been supported at Columbia University and the Case Institute of Technology. Obtaining such knowledge, which is basic to the analysis of needs, is another of the goals of the broad disciplinary and abstracting-indexing projects mentioned above. A Syracuse University analysis of how and to what extent scientists are using the translated U.S.S.R. journals impinges on this objective.

Studies and research on improved methods of information handling have emphasized fundamental investigations related to the mechanization both of the storage and retrieval of information and of translation. Representative of such work funded during 1962 are projects in linguistic research at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Texas and a study of new mathematical techniques of subject classification by the Cambridge (England) Language Research Unit. Other work looking toward improved procedures, but not directly linked to mechanization, includes a project at Georgia Institute of Technology on the training of information specialists; one by John I. Thompson Co. on the distribution of Government reports; and work by Arthur D. Little, Inc., on centralization of various aspects of information handling.

Experimental programs to test and evaluate new procedures and techniques are a logical followup of the preceding study and research activities. Among efforts of this kind is a project completed during 1962 by the British Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau (ASLIB). By making a comparative study of the retrieval efficiency of four indexing and classification schemes, ASLIB developed a test method that has been applied to several operating systems, among them the American Society for Metals-Western Reserve University metallurgical searching service. Work is continuing under a new grant on both testing methods and evaluation of various indexing techniques.

Experimental development and test programs looking toward new procedures or systems for use in operating situations are the

Mathematical Reviews' experiments and test runs with the Photon (a photocomposition device) for mathematical composition, and Chemical Abstracts' work in mechanizing certain aspects of its chemical information handling.

NSF has also supported conferences closely related to various phases of developing improved information procedures. Among such meetings in 1962 were a mechanical translation conference on syntactic analysis in Princeton, N.J., a workshop on information system design organized by the University of California (Los Angeles) and the American Documentation Institute, and a storage and retrieval workshop held by the U.S. Patent Office.

On the other hand, many grants necessarily are directed primarily toward meeting immediate needs and emergency situations. Examples include temporary and emergency funding of primary and abstracting-indexing journals, support of monographic publications, subsidy of translation journals, assistance to scientific societies for special projects, and the like. Even these can and do have important implications as means toward an ultimate, overall objective. Abstracting-indexing support, for example, is granted along lines that will aid in coordinating all such efforts. In brief, a very large fraction of the total grant effort in 1962 was either predominantly means in nature or had significant implications beyond any immediate ends that were met.

#### A Federal scientific information program

The Government, being itself a major producer and user of scientific information, possesses a large and complex internal program in this field. For the total U.S. system to be fully effective, intra-Government scientific information activities must be coordinated both with each other and with the extra-Government pattern. Effecting coordination within the Federal Establishment is complicated by the varying basic missions of different scientific information groups. Any overall coordinating effort must try to combine maximum value to the national scientific effort with minimum jeopardy to the various programs' individual responsibilities.

The Foundation's plan for discharging its Federal coordinating responsibility has involved, as a minimum, the cooperative development of a Government system that could provide any U.S. scientist or scientific organization promptly and reliably with: (1) information on the nature and status of federally supported research in progress; (2) announcements, abstracts, and indexes of reports issued on such research; (3) access to copies of these reports; and (4) a single source of information on where answers can be obtained to substantive scientific questions.

During 1962, significant additional progress was made toward this composite goal, through the joint efforts of OSIS and the several other agencies involved. Organizational mechanics were completed on the expansion of the former Bio-Sciences Information Exchange into the Science Information Exchange (SIE), which will cover the physical, and eventually the social, as well as the life sciences. The SIE maintains and provides information on who is performing what research where. To begin with, only research supported by Federal grants and contracts is being covered. Planning calls for further extension of the scope beyond Government-sponsored R. & D.

In the field of technical report literature, the Office of Technical Services (OTS) of the Department of Commerce has for some years published the abstracting journal U.S. Government Research Reports (USGRR). As a result of the Foundation's work with OTS and the report-originating agencies, USGRR's coverage has increased steadily for the past 3 years. During 1962, it became

<sup>1</sup> Title IX, National Defense Education Act of 1958 and March 1959 amendment to the Executive Order No. 10521.



essentially complete for unrestricted Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) reports, National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) reports, and Department of Defense reports held by the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA). To provide rapid subject-oriented announcement of technical reports, NSF promoted the establishment of a Keywords Index of documents, that later will be abstracted in USGRR. The first issue of this semimonthly journal appeared just at the close of the fiscal year.

USGRR always has carried information on how to obtain copies of all documents it abstracted. Thus, expansion of USGRR's coverage automatically has made many more technical reports easily available to the scientific and technical community. Also, a reference collection of all reports covered by USGRR has been maintained for some years in the Library of Congress. Eleven more such regional report centers were established during fiscal year 1962 in selected universities and libraries scattered across the Nation, increasing manifold the number of scientists and engineers with ready reference access to these documents.

As noted above, the Science Information Exchange is designed to meet the need for a single source of information on the nature and status of federally supported research. A somewhat analogous need has been for a center that could dispense knowledge regarding the multitude of information services available within and outside of Government—that is, for a single source to which a scientist or an organization might go to find out where answers can best be obtained to specific questions. Toward the end of fiscal year 1962, plans were completed for the establishment of such a referral center in the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1963.

Supplementing these actions, which are tied specifically to the four minimum objectives stated previously, have been studies and surveys pertinent to a coordinated Federal information program as a whole.

But the Federal Government also has a scientific information responsibility beyond its own immediate operations. For example, various journals published by scientific societies are essential research tools for Government programs and find their principal (sometimes almost their total) market in the Federal establishment. NSF has played, and continues to play, a major coordinating role in these situations by calling together representatives of all parties concerned, private and Government, to work out fair and mutually beneficial patterns of support. A major 1962 advance in this problem area was the adoption by the Federal Council on Science and Technology, at NSF's recommendation, of a standardized Government policy favoring the honoring of journal page charges that increasingly are being levied by nonprofit scientific publishers. Enunciation of this policy was particularly significant in that it marked the recognition by the Council that dissemination of research results is an integral element in the R. & D. sequence and, therefore, properly should be supported from research funds.

#### *Mechanical translation (MT) and coordination*

One 1962 development in MT deserves special mention as a particularly significant coordinating advance. Encouraged by NSF's promotion of increased coordination in all Federal information programs, NSF, the Department of Defense, and the Central Intelligence Agency, developed, during 1962, plans for a joint research and development program for automatic language processing, with particular attention to MT.

#### DOCUMENTATION RESEARCH

The documentation research program concerns almost entirely the first of the two fundamental objectives of OSIS. It is di-

rected principally toward stimulating and supporting studies, research, and experimentation along three general lines: (1) Identifying and assessing the information needs of scientists, (2) developing new and more effective systems—mechanized where advantageous—for handling and controlling scientific information, and (3) achieving mechanized translation of foreign language material into English.

#### *Communication problems and information needs of scientists*

Several major communications studies were mentioned previously. The one being conducted by the American Psychological Association includes the following topics: Communication and information practices of a sample of productive research psychologists; tools and techniques employed by psychologists who have prepared review papers; comparative coverage of "Psychological Abstracts" and the "Annual Review of Psychology"; the readership of psychological journals and the use of Psychological Abstracts; cross-citations among psychological journals and images of journals held by psychologists; the information exchange that takes place at meetings; the characteristics and patterns of communication within specialized societies or groupings in the field of psychology; and comparison of concepts expressed in titles of papers with those employed in indexing the papers. Another new study undertaken by the Advance Information Systems, Inc., is concerned with behavioral factors in information systems.

#### *Information organization and searching*

In the important University of Pennsylvania project on linguistic research, an exact, mechanizable procedure is being devised for converting a complex sentence into a much simpler form that will maintain the original meaning but be more amenable to machine processing for information retrieval. Much new knowledge about the English language is resulting from this work, and the development of computer programs to accomplish automatically the grammatical and transformational decomposition of English sentences is well along.

Other continuing projects showing significant progress this year include research by the National Bureau of Standards on the mechanical processing of both pictorial and linguistic information;<sup>2</sup> development by the National Biomedical Research Foundation of a computer program for automatically producing a tabular form of coordinate index, and an Advanced Information Systems, Inc., study of large file organization with emphasis on self-organizing capabilities.

Among the new projects are a Lehigh University study of models of information retrieval systems, Western Reserve University research on automatic processing of abstracts for storage and retrieval, and an engineering terminology study by the Engineers Joint Council.

#### *Mechanical translation (MT)*

Probably the most significant 1962 development in MT was the three-agency agreement previously mentioned regarding future research and development. In U.S. basic research in this field, a major portion of which NSF supports, considerable progress was made in fundamental studies of language structure including the design of computer programs to aid in language analysis, the compilation of bilingual computer dictionary programs, and the development of computer programs for steps in the translation process. Also of considerable importance this year was the third in a series of working conferences of MT investigators. This one was devoted to certain phases of the syntactic analysis of languages.

<sup>2</sup> Jointly supported by NSF and the Patent Office.

#### *Evaluation of information systems and procedures*

The Association of Specialized Libraries and Information Bureaus project, already mentioned, is an example of significant NSF-supported work in this area, one which is increasingly being emphasized in the OSIS program. Because of a lack of rigorous standards on which to base quality judgments, two exploratory studies were launched to develop criteria for evaluating information systems and procedures. They were recommended by a National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council (NAS-NRC) committee set up to study this question and were conducted by Stanford Research Institute and Arthur Anderson and Co.

Other NSF-funded 1962 projects with significant evaluative aspects included: A test program of the AMS-WRU metallurgical searching service, the results of which are being evaluated by NAS-NRC; a survey by users of this service by the Bureau of Social Science Research; and an NAS-NRC study of chemical notation systems to determine the uses currently being made of them and their strengths and weaknesses for organizing and searching information on chemical structures. Late in the year a grant was made to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to design and establish, in the Boston area, a test environment in which controlled tests can be made of information system components and new types of service.

#### *Surveys and reports*

Two extensive state-of-the-art reports were issued with NSF support—on character recognition, by the National Bureau of Standards, and on coordinate indexing, by Documentation Incorporated. The Documentation Research Program continued to compile and publish its semiannual report on "Current Research and Development in Scientific Documentation," the May 1962 issue containing some 450 descriptions of R. & D. projects and studies in the U.S. and 20 other countries. During the year the program also surveyed operating systems that employ new techniques or devices and prepared for publication the third edition of its series "Nonconventional Technical Information Systems in Current Use."

#### SUPPORT OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The activities of this program (SSP) are directed toward the goal of an optimum publication system for dissemination of research results. The program considers such a system to consist of two basic, related parts: primary publications for first reports of the results of research and secondary publications or services for reference purposes.

NSF concern with primary publication is largely a national problem, but the growth of world publication of scientific research results has broadened consideration of secondary reference services to the international level, especially in abstracting-indexing which is the keystone of scientific reference service. Projects supported are of two types, those that aid existing publications and services, and others that experiment with new techniques. Although the proposals received by SSP are many and varied, a major factor in their screening is their contribution toward providing prompt publication of the results of scientific research in a usable quantity and form.

Kinds of projects supported during 1962 included: modernizing and expanding coverage of abstracting-indexing services; publishing significant single items, including monographs, symposium proceedings, reviews, data compilations, and bibliographies; launching new primary journals; eliminating manuscript backlogs of existing journals; and experimenting with new publication-

oriented information techniques. Representative projects of particular significance follow.

#### *Support of primary publications*

During 1962 this program supported the launching of three new journals: *Applied Optics*, *Applied Physics Letters*, and *Malacologia*. The first of these, which began publication in January 1962, is directed toward physical, electron, and space optics; lens design; optical engineering; and plasma and solid state physics. Although jointly sponsored by the American Institute of Physics and the Optical Society of America, *Applied Optics* is published independently by the latter. The new journal is devoted largely to original research and to reviews of major research topics; articles may be published in English, French, German, and Russian. *Applied Physics Letters*, a second rapid publication medium in physics, is aimed at providing a quick announcement service for short papers in a number of fields not covered by *Physical Review Letters*, the first such journal initiated with NSF support. *Malacologia* provides a medium for literature in the field of mollusks; at present such literature is scattered through many journals. Research in this field is moving at a rapid rate in many countries, and this new outlet will allow more prompt publication of good papers in systematic and experimental areas of malacology. All NSF funding of primary journals is done on a temporary basis.

More than half of the grants made for the support of publication of 31 monographs during 1962 were in biology, where outlets, particularly for taxonomic volumes, appear limited.

The Pacific Science Congress and the International Physiological Congress were two international meetings receiving publication support.

#### *Studies and experiments in scientific communication*

The New York Botanical Garden pilot project on a machine coding system for plant taxonomy produced the first volume of the planned International Index. This volume contains all the plant families. Orders, genera, and species have also been coded. Subsequent volumes will contain this information.

Representative of the five catalogs and handbooks supported during 1962 is the "Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles," an ambitious experimental project undertaken by the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists that will offer complete summaries of all North and South American species.

The American Institute of Physics Documentation Study mailed a questionnaire during 1962 to some 1,500 physicists to determine how physicists describe their own fields of activity. Analysis of these descriptions will form a basis for compiling improved subject indexes, and designing a more adequate reference retrieval system for physics literature.

With NSF support, a group of Latin American editors attended the February 1962 meeting of the U.S. Conference of Biological Editors (CBE). At this meeting they organized a Latin American CBE to provide a forum to promote improved biological journal publication in their countries. As an initial project they are working on a Spanish style manual similar to CBE's "Style Manual for Biological Journals."

#### *Support of secondary services*

Support was continued for improved operation and expansion of several major abstracting-indexing services including *Mathematical Reviews*, *International Aerospace Abstracts*, *GeoScience Abstracts*, *Biological Abstracts*, and *Chemical Abstracts*.

The Operations Research Society of America (ORSA) initiated publication of the In-

ternational Abstracts in Operations Research with NSF grant funds. In addition to the conventional author and subject indexes, each issue of IAOR contains a digest that lists abstracts serially and describes the referenced publication by key words indicating principal topics and methodology and by letter codes representing bibliographic, computational, experimental, and other aspects of the contents.

Support of specialized bibliographies was limited, and only experimental indexing projects were considered. Six grants were made during 1962 for the publication of compilations in such diverse subjects as ethnography of South America, radioastronomy, and palynology.

NSF support during 1962 played a significant role in a number of activities relative to mechanization of abstracting-indexing procedures. For example, grant funds provided for the purchase of a Photocopy by the American Mathematical Society for use in developing complex mathematical photo-composition. Conversion to tape typewriters by Engineering Index will enable them to initiate monthly issues and to prepare these; as well as the annual issue, from a single typing. Permuted indexes were published by both Chemical Abstracts and Biological Abstracts. Large scale application of this indexing technique is relatively recent, however, and funds were provided for further experiments. A grant was made for an experimental citation index in the field of statistical methodology. Chemical Abstracts mechanized file of chemical compounds, permitting computer searches for both molecular and structural correlations, approached productive level of coverage, and codes were developed to relate biological, physical, and physiological properties to the appropriate chemical entity.

#### *FOREIGN SCIENCE INFORMATION*

The basic mission of the Foreign Science Information program is to promote the effective availability in the United States of scientific research results published in foreign countries and to foster interchange of scientific information between these countries and the United States. This mission is implemented by encouraging the broadest possible communication between U.S. scientists and their counterparts throughout the world. Program activities are designed:

1. To promote effective acquisition of foreign scientific publications through purchase and by exchange between United States and foreign organizations.

2. To provide data to the U.S. scientific community on sources and availability of foreign scientific information, which includes support for scientific and technical reference aids.

3. To increase the scope and quantity of translations of the most important foreign scientific publications.

4. To stimulate cooperation with international organizations in support of projects which will add to the U.S. store of information and materially improve scientific communication on an international scale.

#### *Translations*

Emphasis was placed upon encouraging professional groups to obtain access to foreign scientific literature through programs of selective translation, principally from the Russian, and to inaugurate new programs for the translation of Japanese scientific journals in physics, chemistry, biology, and selected areas of engineering. By the end of the fiscal year, NSF was supporting, through grants to scientific societies and universities, the cover-to-cover translation of 42 Soviet scientific and technical journals and selected translations from 13 others.

An example of a highly selective translation journal is *International Chemical Engineering*, inaugurated by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, which con-

centrates on the literature of the Sino-Soviet bloc. Funds were granted to the American Mathematical Society for translation of the Communist Chinese journal, *Acta Mathematica Sinica*. Also, the American Institute of Physics was supported in a cooperative arrangement with the Japan Physical Society to encourage the dissemination in the United States of the English-language journal, *Japanese Bulletin of Applied Physics*.

Overseas translation activities carried out during fiscal year 1962 under Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) constitute another important effort to utilize the results of foreign research and to stimulate international scientific cooperation. This program is being carried on in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia by Federal agencies using foreign currencies accruing through the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities overseas. A total of 25,800 pages of Russian, 13,000 pages of Polish, and 4,300 pages of Serbo-Croatian material was translated and disseminated in the United States in fiscal year 1962, under Foundation leadership. In addition, simultaneous English language editions of the leading Polish and Yugoslav primary journals are now underway.

#### *Studies and reference aids*

Considerable emphasis was placed on studies of scientific research and information activities in foreign countries. These included compilation of directories of foreign scientific research institutions and scientists, reviews of the state-of-the-art of sciences in foreign countries, science information activities in foreign countries and international organizations, and preparation of bibliographic guides to foreign scientific publications.

There was a similar concentrated effort to produce guides for the scientific community relating to foreign scientific literature available in the United States, both in the original languages and in translation.

#### *International activities*

The FSI program has been instrumental in developing measures for closer coordination of science information activities among international scientific and information organizations, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International Council of Scientific Unions, Federation of International Documentation, International Federation of Library Associations, International Organization for Standardization, and others. Assistance has also been rendered to appropriate U.S. agencies and organizations in the development and strengthening of information activities within, or supported by, these and similar international organizations.

#### *Resources and exchanges of information*

Finally, emphasis was placed during the past year on fostering programs for the acquisition and exchange of foreign scientific publications. With NSF support, a large-scale exchange has been worked out by the American Mathematical Society and the Lenin State Library whereby multiple copies of some 700 Soviet scientific periodicals come directly to approximately 75 U.S. research libraries. The American Mathematical Society provides U.S. publications in return.

#### *RESEARCH DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICES*

The two general problem areas of primary concern to this program are: (1) the Government system for the control and dissemination of scientific information stemming from federally supported research and development, and (2) specialized data and information centers. These categories obviously are not mutually exclusive since the Federal information complex includes a number of specialized services, and many privately sponsored centers handle certain Government-originated materials and include Federal agencies among their users.



Major 1962 emphasis continued to be on stimulating and, where appropriate, supporting the coordination of various Federal information activities, looking toward the development of a balanced, effective overall Government system.

#### *The Federal scientific information system*

NSF's major role in these activities has been to encourage and work with the Federal agencies that are operationally involved. In some cases financial support also has been provided, usually for necessary experimentation or to speed up initiation of specific projects.

The Science Information Exchange, an expansion of a similar project of some years' standing in the life sciences, increasingly is providing information on federally supported research in progress in the physical and biological sciences. Plans call for later extension to include the social sciences and to cover privately sponsored research. Abstracting coverage by U.S. Government Research Reports has become essentially complete for unrestricted AEC, NASA, and ASTIA-held Department of Defense reports. OTS' new Keywords Index now can provide prompt, subject-oriented announcement of reports subsequently abstracted in U.S. Government Research Reports. Twelve regional report centers give scientists and engineers in major U.S. research and development centers ready reference access to the technical reports covered by USGRR. At the end of the fiscal year, the Library of Congress had just begun to establish a referral center that will provide a single source to which a scientist or engineer can go for information on where answers to substantive scientific questions can best be obtained.

Supplementary to these specific steps in the direction of a well-coordinated Federal information system have been studies on the initial distribution of technical reports, on the practicability and implications of various degrees of centralization of Federal information activities, and on problems of compatibility between existing information systems.

#### *Data and information centers*

The continued growth in the number and use of scientific data, reference, and information centers has resulted in numerous requests to the Foundation for funds to establish and support such operations. NSF activities in this area are designed to develop basic information on the use and value of data centers and the services they perform.

Late in the year the Foundation initiated, as a part of a general continuing study, a comparative economic analysis of two different hypothetical information systems—one, a subject-oriented information service network and the other, a geographically-oriented network. The study, being carried out by a private firm, involves the construction of models characteristic of the two systems and the formulation of various mathematical expressions of the systems, through the use of which a comparative economic analysis is being made.

Under contract to the Foundation, the Battelle Memorial Institute carried out an extensive survey of specialized science information services in the physical and biological sciences. A directory based on the survey and listing more than 400 such groups was published during 1962. Entitled "Specialized Science Information Services in the United States," the directory is designed for use as a reference aid for working scientists and engineers.

A grant was made to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for the establishment of a scientific film library service on flow visualization research data in fluid mechanics. Purpose of the project is to improve the dissemination of such data available on motion picture film and, at the same time, to serve as an experiment in the use

of scientific film as a medium for exchange of information among scientists.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Although not established as a formal program, the OSIS education and training activity functioned during 1962 in much the same manner as the programs described above. The fundamental overall mission of this effort continues to be the improvement of the competence of: (1) science librarians and information specialists in organizing, controlling, and disseminating scientific information, and (2) scientists and engineers in the use and presentation of the results of scientific research. The Foundation's long-range objective is to encourage the development in U.S. colleges and universities of curriculums, of various kinds and at a variety of levels, that will accomplish this two-phase mission. NSF's own role in stimulating and promoting such curriculum development requires it to study, on a continuing basis, the needs for trained manpower in these areas; to work with the universities and scientific groups in establishing program requirements for training the needed manpower; and to develop within the Foundation an effective, realistic plan of encouragement and support.

During the past year, activity in this program has concentrated on the initial aspects of the first of the mission areas. Studies were conducted in-house to obtain current information on educational programs, both academic and nonacademic, for training information personnel. Library school curriculums were surveyed to determine the extent to which course offerings prepare librarians for work with science collections or science information centers. Also, a survey was conducted of curriculums in other departments of universities to determine the extent to which they are applicable to training students for work with science information. Finally, the content of various conferences, institutes, and short courses on science information activities was examined to determine its relevancy to training programs for librarians and information specialists.

In addition to the in-house activity, a grant was made to the Georgia Institute of Technology for a study of various factors that affect development of educational programs for information specialists. These include development of curriculums, recruiting students, faculty requirements, and the relative values of short courses and degree programs. Preliminary conclusions developed from the study indicate that university programs for training specialized personnel for work in various aspects of science information can and should be developed.

Studies for support and encouragement of educational programs was also a major project in the 1962 education and training activity. The planning and development was coordinated with the NSF Division of Scientific Personnel and Education (SPE). Implementation by this division is expected to begin during the next fiscal year.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask a very important question: Is the tax cut recommended by President Kennedy, with no recommended cut in Government expenditures, really intended to serve our economy or actually to serve the political fortunes of President Kennedy in 1964?

Has the administration asked us to risk a tax cut, and another huge deficit of \$11.9 billion, for political or for economic purposes?

This is not a facetious question. It is one of major importance and quite pertinent.

Last night in a speech before members of the Democratic National Committee, here in Washington at the Sheraton-Park, Ted Sorensen, special counsel to President Kennedy and longtime aid and adviser, quite frankly told the assembled group that President Kennedy's prospects of reelection depended upon forcing Congress to cut taxes this year.

I do not believe the Congress will be willing to endanger the fiscal stability of the country that political ends may be served. If taxes are to be cut, we should likewise cut expenditures, however politically popular the expenditures may be.

#### AMENDING TITLE X OF THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1936

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] may address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill, H.R. 1897, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, which would reinstate and bring up to date title X of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Immediately following the enactment of the 1936 act, which established a comprehensive and long-range national policy for our merchant marine, the then new U.S. Maritime Commission was directed to make overall studies of the maritime industry and report to Congress as soon as possible as to additional needs and mechanisms to make the basic policy fully effective. In 1938, a number of legislative modifications, including two new titles to the act, were recommended. One of these recommendations which was adopted in the 1938 amendments to the 1936 act, was title X, to set up a Maritime Labor Board with powers to mediate in this very specialized industry. The Board was also directed to submit a comprehensive plan for the establishment of a permanent Federal policy stabilizing maritime labor relations.

Unfortunately, before the newly established Maritime Labor Board was able to complete its studies and make its recommendations, World War II intervened and the legislative authority for surveillance of maritime labor expired.

Experience during the postwar years has shown the need for special treatment of strikes and lockouts in the maritime industry when the normal processes of collective bargaining break down and threaten the national health and safety.

After an extensive study of conditions in maritime labor-management relations by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in 1955 and 1956, this com-

mittee had hopes that the industry might be able to put its own house in order without resort to extreme measures to protect the public interests. Events in recent years show that these hopes were in vain.

The bill I introduced yesterday was made necessary by the actions of a small group of willful men in imposing a stranglehold on a large portion of the waterborne commerce of the United States. Since 2 days before Christmas, we have seen our ships on the gulf and east coast tied up with their cargoes rotting and with a progressive slowdown in our economy resulting from the inability to move our goods in foreign commerce.

Quite aside from the direct loss to shipowners, their crews, the longshoremen, and others engaged in the handling of our exports and imports, there is incalculable loss to almost every other segment of industry in this Nation. The farmers of South Carolina must stand by while their seed potatoes rot in the holds of idle vessels. The automobile manufacturer in Detroit faces the loss of sales abroad by reason of his inability to deliver cars.

In my own State, the Wertheimer Manufacturing Co. has had to close down its operations in the manufacture of bagging for agricultural products of North Carolina and elsewhere in the Southeast due to inability to receive imports of jute, the key fiber for bag production. Only this morning I received a wire from the vice president of the American Carpet Institute, which reads:

Dock strike causing serious crisis in carpet industry with many plants forced to curtail production or close in next few days as result of jute shortage. Request you wire President Kennedy for immediate action to end strike.

These are only a few examples of the mounting national stranglehold of American industry. Multitudes of workmen in many industries are deprived of the opportunity to earn their wages because the fruits of their labor cannot move in the stream of commerce.

I am a great believer in the process of free collective bargaining but experience in recent years has weakened my faith in its application to the maritime industry. Over the past few years we have seen strikes of considerable duration in virtually all phases of the industry with resultant great harm to our economy at a time when our need for increased foreign business is critical.

Existing law has not been and is not adequate to deal with the type of problem exemplified by the current dock strike. Here is the record of the use of the Taft-Hartley Act in maritime labor disputes:

June 1948: Against west coast longshoremen, and several seamen's unions, affecting shipping on Atlantic, Pacific, and gulf coasts, and Great Lakes. Settled in part with seamen, but longshoremen resumed strike for 3 months, after injunction was dissolved.

August 1948: Board set up for North Atlantic longshoremen. Settlement reached in negotiations, but rejected by membership and strike pursued after injunction was dissolved.

October 1953: Board set up for North Atlantic longshoremen after strike began. Strike halted by injunction October 5. Problem involved independent union and newly formed AFL unit. Strike resumed in New York March 5, 1954, for 2 months. Settlement reached December 31, 1954, with retroactivity to October 1, 1953.

November 1956: Board created in dispute involving longshoremen from Maine to Texas. Ten-day strike halted November 26, but resumed February 12, 1957, when injunction expired. The second strike involved only North Atlantic ports, which returned to work February 23.

October 1959: Board created October 6 to halt strike from Maine to Texas. Settlements reached in various ports from December 1 for New York to December 26 for gulf ports. Gulf ports were real reason this strike began because North Atlantic had initially settled before September 30 midnight deadline.

June 1961: Board created to halt nationwide seamen's strike. Injunction halted walkout July 3 and partial settlements were reached with foreign-flag issue still pending, although recommendations were due within 6 months. West coast officers union resumed strike after injunction expired.

April 1962: Board created to halt west coast unlicensed seamen's strike. Settlement reached just before injunction expired.

October 1962: Board named within 10 hours after east and gulf coast longshoremen walked out. Injunction presented within 4 days; strike resumed December 23 when injunction expired.

Clearly, something must be done.

At present in the longshoremen's strike, the processes of collective bargaining have proved inadequate to meet the overriding needs of the public, and the very Nation itself. Therefore, we must seek elsewhere for a solution to prevent further damage to our economy.

Since the parties to the dispute have not been able to resolve their differences over the conference table in the manner of reasonable men, and since the Government has proven itself powerless to protect the public interest, it appears to me that legislation is imperative to establish machinery whereby differences in an industry as vital as this may be resolved in the public interest. My bill seeks to solve the problem by adding a final conclusive step to the ordinary processes of collective bargaining, mediation and factfinding, by requiring submission of controversies to compulsory arbitration when the President finds that such step is necessary in the public interest.

It is my hope that use of the machinery and the authority therein provided will be availed of only as a last resort when all other efforts have failed.

I intend to press for enactment of this bill at the earliest opportunity.

I do not regard it as a complete solution to the labor relation ills of the maritime industry and I pledge the House that I will proceed to a comprehensive review of the entire problem during the current session.

The text of my bill follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 1131), as amended, is further amended by adding thereto title X, sections 1001 to 1013, inclusive, which shall read as follows:*

#### "TITLE X

"Sec. 1001. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions of the free flow of waterborne commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, hours of employment, rules, or working conditions, including disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, hours of employment, rules, or working conditions.

"Sec. 1002. As used in this title X, the term 'maritime industry' shall include employers, employees, and parties to the dispute defined as follows:

"(a) The term 'employer' shall include owners and operators of all American-flag oceangoing vessels and of all auxiliary craft such as tugs, lighters, and barges serving oceangoing vessels in the waters of the United States, employers of longshoremen and all other classes of labor engaged in work on piers or wharfs in the United States in connection with handling, receipt, loading, discharge, and delivery of cargo to or from oceangoing vessels; and, only with respect to their shore-based employees in the United States, owners and operators of foreign-flag oceangoing vessels.

"(b) The term 'employees' shall include all seagoing personnel, licensed or unlicensed and whether supervisory or not, and all other employees, other than executive and administrative personnel employed ashore, of owners and operators of American-flag oceangoing vessels working in the United States; all personnel employed in the United States by stevedoring companies servicing American and foreign-flag oceangoing vessels; all other employees engaged on piers and terminals in the United States; all employees serving on auxiliary craft such as tugs, lighters and barges operating in the United States ports; all pilots rendering service to American-flag oceangoing vessels in the United States ports and all personnel of foreign-flag carriers employed ashore in the United States.

"(c) The term 'parties to the dispute' shall for the purposes of sections 1005(b), 1006, 1009(e), and 1010, include all employers and employees as defined herein who have resorted or who may resort to strike or lockout in connection with a labor dispute whether or not they may be direct participants in such dispute.

"(d) The term 'United States' shall include its territories, possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"(e) Where in this title resort to strike or lockout or interruption of work is forbidden, such prohibition shall include also threats, inducements, picketing or violence designed to induce such strike, lockout or interruption of work.

"Sec. 1003. When a dispute arises out of any collective bargaining negotiations, which has led or threatens to lead to a strike or lockout which would affect a substantial part of the United States merchant fleet in any area of the United States and which if permitted to continue or occur would imperil the effective operation of a substantial part of the United States merchant fleet in any area of the United States or which in any other way would imperil the national



health and safety, then the Director of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (hereinafter called the "Director") not later than seventy-two hours prior to either the termination of the collective-bargaining agreement, or seventy-two hours prior to the earliest time when a strike or lockout could commence under the terms of such agreement, or as soon as possible after any strike or lockout occurs, shall report such facts to the President of the United States and shall promptly advise the parties to the dispute that he has done so.

"Sec. 1004. (a) Upon receiving such a report from the Director the President in his discretion may appoint a Maritime Emergency Board which shall consist of a chairman and such other members as the President shall determine.

"(b) The Board shall hold an inquiry including written or oral submissions of the parties to the dispute as the Board deems appropriate and within seven days of its appointment make a written report to the President which shall include a statement of the facts with respect to the dispute, each party's statement of its position, and whether there is, or in its opinion there is a threatened, strike or lockout which would affect a substantial part of the United States merchant fleet in any area of the United States and which if permitted to continue or occur would imperil the effective operation of a substantial part of the United States merchant fleet in any area of the United States or which would in any other way imperil the national health and safety and thus create a national emergency.

"Sec. 1005. (a) Upon receipt of such written report from the Board the President may (1) dismiss the Maritime Emergency Board, or (2) declare the existence of a national emergency as defined in section 1004 hereof and instruct the Board to attempt to settle the dispute by further mediation between the parties.

"(b) From the time the Director advises the parties that he has filed his report with the President until ten days after (a) the President announces his intention not to appoint such a Board, or (b) the President dismisses such Board as provided in section 1006 hereof, the parties to the dispute shall resume and/or continue in full force and effect, without resorting to strike or lockout, all the terms and conditions of the existing or last-existing contract.

"Sec. 1006. (a) On the declaration of a national emergency, the President is hereby authorized to order the parties to the dispute to continue in full force and effect, without resorting to strike or lockout, all the terms and conditions of the last existing contract (except as otherwise agreed in writing by the parties) until such time as agreement regarding the dispute is reached but no longer than eighty days from the declaration of the national emergency unless at that time the Board has reasonable grounds for believing that further mediation efforts may bring about a settlement and so advises the President and the parties, in which event the parties to the dispute shall continue in full force and effect without resorting to strike or lockout all the terms and conditions of the last existing contract (except as otherwise agreed in writing between the parties) until such time as settlement is reached or for fifteen days after the Board reports to the President that further mediation efforts are useless.

"(b) Notwithstanding the expiration dates of the prohibition against strike or lockout provided by subsections (b) of section 1005 and (a) of this section 1006, such prohibition, in the case of a dispute between an employer covered by this Act and its employees aboard an American-flag vessel operating under shipping articles, and with respect to any such vessel which at or after the time of the expiration date of the pro-

hibitions aforesaid and while the dispute is still pending arrives at a United States port, shall with respect to such vessel and its cargo be extended in its application to all employers and employees in the maritime industry as defined in Section 1003 hereof, until the due completion of the articulated voyage including the discharge and customary handling and delivery from the wharf, pier or terminal of cargo aboard such vessel.

"Sec. 1007. In conducting mediation between the parties the Board is authorized to recommend procedures or techniques to the parties which appear conducive to settlement; to make findings of fact, upon due notice and hearing, regarding the issues in dispute and related matters, and upon authorization from the President, to make recommendations to the parties regarding settlement of these issues which recommendations may be made public.

"Sec. 1008. (a) The Board, in conducting mediation, shall have power to sit and act in any place within the United States and to conduct such hearings either in public or in private as it may deem necessary or proper.

"(b) Each member of the Board shall receive compensation at the rate of \$100 for each day actually spent by him in the work of the Board, together with the necessary travel, subsistence, and other expenses incurred while serving as a member of the Board.

"(c) For the purpose of any inquiry or mediation conducted by any Board appointed hereunder, the provisions of sections 9 and 10 (relating to the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents) of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 16, 1914, as amended (U.S.C. 19, title 15, secs. 49 and 50, as amended), are hereby made applicable to the powers and duties of such Board.

"Sec. 1009. (a) If the Maritime Emergency Board should report to the President, either during the first eighty days after declaration of the national emergency or thereafter under the provisions of section 1007(a) hereof, that further mediation efforts would be useless, the President within twelve days thereafter, if he should find that an emergency threatening the national safety or welfare would otherwise result, and if he deems it necessary under all the circumstances, may appoint a panel of three disinterested persons, who may if he so desires be or include the same persons who served on the Maritime Emergency Board, to serve as a National Maritime Arbitration Board to hear and settle the dispute. The issues to be submitted to and determined by the Arbitration Board shall, except as otherwise mutually agreed by the parties, be limited to the issues set forth in the findings of fact of the Maritime Emergency Board made under section 1004 (b) or 1007 of this Act.

"(b) The National Maritime Arbitration Board shall organize and select its own chairman and make all necessary rules for conducting its hearings: *Provided, however*, That the Board shall be bound to give the parties to the controversy a full and fair hearing, which shall include an opportunity to present evidence in support of their claims, and an opportunity to present their case in person, by counsel, or by other representatives as they may respectively elect.

"(c) A National Maritime Arbitration Board may, subject to the approval of the Director, employ and fix the compensation of such assistants as it deems necessary in carrying on the arbitration proceedings. The compensation of such employees, together with their necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, while so employed, and the necessary expenses of a National Maritime Arbitration Board shall be paid by the Department of Labor. The provision of section 1009 (ex-

cept as to private hearings) shall apply also to the National Maritime Arbitration Board.

"(d) The Board shall endeavor to enter its award within sixty days after its appointment, or as soon thereafter as may be reasonably possible. It shall deliver copies of its award, containing its reasons therefor, to the President, the Director, and the parties to the dispute. The award shall be final and binding upon the parties for the term of the ensuing contract as agreed by the parties. If one of the issues is the duration of the contract, then the award shall be final and binding for one year from the date of the award or for such longer period as may be mutually agreeable to the parties.

"(e) During the period between its appointment and the expiration date of its award, the parties to the dispute shall continue in full force and effect, without resorting to strike or lockout, all the terms and conditions of the last existing contract of employment except as modified by (1) the arbitration award under this section and (2) any agreement in writing between the parties to the dispute for other and different terms and conditions.

"Sec. 1010. (a) Any party violating any provision of this title shall be liable in damages to any other party injured thereby by suit brought in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, without respect to the amount in controversy or without regard to the citizenship of the parties.

"(b) In the event any party violates or threatens to violate any of the provisions of this title with respect to disputes set forth in sections 1003-1006 and 1009 hereof the President of the United States may direct the Attorney General to petition any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties to enjoin said violation or strike or lockout, and such court shall have jurisdiction thereof without regard to the Act of March 23, 1932 (47 Stat. S. 70; U.S.C. 1001-115).

"Sec. 1011. This title X shall govern the settlement of labor disputes within the maritime industry, as herein defined, and sections 206 to 210, inclusive, of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, shall be inapplicable to the merchant marine industry. All other provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act shall apply to the maritime industry except that if any should be contrary to or inconsistent with this title X then the provisions of this title X shall control.

"Sec. 1012. If any provision of this title X or application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid the remainder of this title and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"Sec. 1013. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for expenditure by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in carrying out the provisions of this title including the payment of the compensation and expenses of the members of any Maritime Emergency Dispute Board and National Maritime Arbitration Board."

#### BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLOY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCLOY. Mr. Speaker, as a new Member of Congress, I have been greatly disturbed by the budget message and request of the President delivered yesterday to the House. The constitutional authority of the House of Representatives for raising revenues contemplates that this body shall be the keeper of the

purse strings of the Nation. We have heard other learned and cogent remarks on the floor of this House deploring the record peacetime budget of almost \$100 billion.

We have heard discussion too of the responsibility of the House to investigate the budget requests and to establish a sound schedule of expenditures which might match the anticipated revenues during the coming fiscal year.

But I say that the desire to cut Government expenditures with regard to nondefense spending is an overwhelming desire on the part of the people of this Nation. The demand was voiced here on the floor yesterday by the distinguished chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and this position was supported by all of the other Members who addressed themselves to this subject.

But the responsibility for setting expenditures of the Federal Government is an Executive function as well. Indeed the executive department of our Government, as the manager of the business of our Nation, should, and does, know best where reductions in spending can be made.

I say on behalf of the overwhelming majority of members of my party that the 48 percent of the people who voted for Republican Members of the House in the recent elections want Federal Government spending kept within the limits of Federal revenues. Indeed a large percentage of those who voted to elect Democratic Members of Congress did so in support of Members from the other side of the aisle who advocated reduced Federal spending.

The desires of the Congress and the people should be clear. The cut in Federal spending on the basis of this budget should be anywhere from \$7 to \$12 billion. That is the hope and desire of the people and, I believe, of the majority of the Congress.

Where the reduction in spending should occur, the exact departments and agencies which should absorb these cuts, the exact jobs which should be eliminated, the governmental functions which should be ended, the projects which should be abandoned or postponed, these are decisions which the Executive should make.

The Congress and the people want an end to ever-increasing Federal spending.

Let us, by whatever action is needed, make our position clear.

Let then the Executive, by whatever steps are needed, bring soundness, stability, and strength to the economy of the Nation and the welfare of the entire world.

#### SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF PUERTO RICO AWARD THE ONE AMERICA AWARD TO AMBASSADOR TEODORO MOSCOSO

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, on January 12, 1963, the Society of Friends of Puerto Rico awarded its second Eugenio Maria de Hostos One America Award to Ambassador Teodoro Moscoso, Assistant Secretary of State and Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress. The Society of Friends of Puerto Rico bestows the Eugenio Maria de Hostos One America Award to the American who best exemplifies the ideas and ideals of Eugenio Maria de Hostos, one of Latin America's outstanding intellectual leaders of the 19th century, a Puerto Rican who devoted his life to the fight for freedom for his country and the economic and political union of the Western Hemisphere.

Before President Kennedy named him U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela and later Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, Ambassador Moscoso was the director of Operation Bootstrap in Puerto Rico—the industrial development program which has been so phenomenally successful.

Mr. Speaker, those in attendance at the award were charmed by the delightful remarks of Mrs. Amalia R. Guerrero, who is the founder and president of the Society of Friends of Puerto Rico. Under the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Guerrero, the Society of Friends of Puerto Rico is playing an invaluable role in our community.

O. Roy Chalk, civic and business leader of New York and Washington, served as chairman of the dinner at which the presentation was made. Mr. Chalk gave unstintingly of his time and effort to make the dinner a success.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the address of Ambassador Teodoro Moscoso:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE TEODORO MOSCOSO

Madam President and all good friends of Puerto Rico, it is such an inadequate gesture to say thank you for the award you have given me tonight. One says thank you for commonplace courtesies, for passing the salt, for the loan of a pencil. I'm afraid that neither of our languages, Spanish nor English, has words to express the feelings of an undeserving individual honored by a presentation that links his name with one of the truly great and admirable men of our past.

Eugenio Maria de Hostos was in all respects a Western Hemisphere man. He knew the Americans intimately from New York to Santiago. For his great devotion to human freedom, for his remarkable versatility, for his imagination and formidable energy we must count him alongside Jefferson.

We see him in 1863—precisely 100 years ago—a young Puerto Rican student in Spain, joining the first advocates of a Spanish republic, agitating for more autonomy for Puerto Rico and for the abolition of slavery.

We see him in New York in 1870 editing a paper for Cuban independence; in Peru in 1871 leading a successful campaign against the exploitation of Chinese immigrant workers; in Chile proposing the trans-Andean railroad; in Washington in 1899 advocating before President McKinley a plebiscite and a plan of self-government for Puerto Rico.

All during that period books, essays, and articles poured from his pen so that, at his death in 1903, he had created his own enduring monuments in a stack of 50 volumes.

Now we can look back and see in his example a lesson for the great undertaking of the Americas in our time, the Alliance for Progress. De Hostos personified the historic search for hemisphere peace and prosperity

through unity of free and diverse elements that the Alliance hopes to bring to a successful culmination.

You could say that the Alliance for Progress had its true inception in the visionary minds of men like De Hostos and Bolivar. Just when the Alliance began, or how old it is, are matters almost of random choice.

In September 1960, in Colombia, the American republics signed the historic Act of Bogotá calling for hemispheric cooperation in attacking illiteracy, ill health, poor housing, and archaic tax and land-tenure systems.

The Act of Bogotá was in harmony with the spirit of Operation Pan America proposed by President Kubitschek, of Brazil.

On March 13, 1961, President Kennedy called for an Alliance for Progress of the nations of this hemisphere—in his words, "a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools."

The Charter of Punta del Este, signed by the finance ministers of the member nations of the Organization of American States, except Cuba, in Uruguay in August 1961, established the Alliance and set the stage for its actual beginning. That was 1 year and 5 months ago.

No undertaking of this magnitude ever springs full blown from the minds of men, or even from a great document like the Charter of Punta del Este. It was only little more than a year ago that a U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance was named and established in office. (At the moment, his name slips my mind.)

From the very beginning we had to satisfy ourselves, Congress, and the people of the United States that we were not indulging in any giveaway program. And we had to convince the republics of Latin America that it wasn't going to be a giveaway program. On the other hand, we had to show that it wasn't simply a bureaucratic obstacle course either.

At the same time we had to cope with two other somewhat contradictory requisites. The ultimate success of the Alliance was bound to depend on long-term planning and careful, studied apportionment of the available funds. But the peoples of Latin America were either ignorant or skeptical of the Alliance. They needed to be shown quickly and visibly, not with mere blueprints, that the Alliance could do something for them. They needed vivid demonstrations of the fundamental theory of the Alliance for Progress, the theory of the peaceful revolution. That theory is that through cooperation and determination you can change misery into decency and dignity without bloodshed—that we have reached a state of civilization where people no longer should have to die to enable the survivors to live better.

It is a grim and grievous fact to contemplate, but many good people have died in Latin American revolutions without any perceptible benefit to the masses of their countrymen for whom they fought.

I believe Latin America is ready now to try another way, the Alliance for Progress way. If it proves to be only half a success it will have done more good for more Latin Americans than a great many past revolutions we all could name.

In the short, crowded months of the Alliance's beginnings we have already given the people some demonstrations that the wheels of progress are best oiled by honest sweat and too often clogged by a futile spilling of blood and tears.

Tens of thousands of new houses have been built in the past year or so from the Rio Bravo to southern Chile and more are going up every day.

Tens of thousands of farm families have been resettled on their own land and have access to credit facilities, technical assistance, and public services.



Thousands of schools are being built in constantly increasing numbers and teachers trained to staff them.

Health centers and hospitals are being built to end what is both a moral failure and an economic waste of human resources.

Many thousand miles of roads are being laid down to bring farm products to market or industrial goods to the ever-increasing consumer groups.

In Venezuela an extensive program of land reform has resettled 55,000 families on farms whose total area runs to 5 million acres. Labor unions and employers have joined in a program to build low-cost homes. The budget for health and education has been tremendously expanded.

Why then, you may ask, do we hear of violent rebellions against the government of President Betancourt? Precisely because these programs are giving the average man not only a sense of his right to economic and social justice, but a living hope that he will achieve them. And freemen are dangerous in the eyes of extremists.

In Brazil's impoverished northeast a massive attack on misery is underway. Schools, water systems, health centers, roads are being built.

All these are beginnings—little more. They reflect only dimly in the statistics of progress but they light up a hope in the minds of men. Tonight, however, I can tell you that we are at the end of beginnings. The Alliance of Progress has turned the corner. It is moving ahead. It is moving now on the great fundamental problems that beset Latin America and it is moving with a gathering momentum and an increasing unity of force and action.

The signs are unmistakable. Look at them as they come in to us one by one. Seven nations have already completed development plans of varying duration an absolute prerequisite to an effective program for economic salvation and an essential principle of the Alliance. The seven nations that have taken this firm step forward are Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, and, the most recent, Brazil, largest country of Latin America.

President Joao Goulart has just rededicated Brazil to the principles of the Alliance, lining up his vast country behind the democratic and peaceful revolution.

As President Goulart put it: "I am sure that the 3-year plan [of Brazil] will bring about \* \* \* new and extremely positive possibilities, together with the vitalization of the Alliance for Progress, showing the Brazilian problems in an organic form and disciplining the use of our own resources."

On the Pacific coast, Chile has enacted an agrarian reform program. A tax reform program is before the Chilean Congress. For the first time in Chilean history two tax evaders have been prosecuted and several other cases are pending.

In Venezuela, the peasants and urban workers supporting President Betancourt's democratic pro-Alliance government have risked their lives fighting Communist guerrillas.

In El Salvador, capital which was flowing out of the country for so long, has started returning to build up the economy—a sure sign of faith.

Both Colombia and Chile are on the verge of international financing programs which, we hope, will draw on European and Japanese as well as American capital, just as conceived by the Alliance.

All over Latin America patriotic and dedicated young men are rising and taking important places in the ranks of government. They are young men with democratic ideals, and they are imbued with the spirit of the Alliance. They believe that the Alliance holds the only real hope for their peoples. They believe their governments and peoples are the Alliance.

These dynamic young people who have exchanged dogmatism for pragmatism, who are looking for solutions rather than revolutions, who want to demonstrate results rather than just demonstrate—these young men are one of the most hopeful auguries for Latin America's future. They are a new and emerging element in Latin American life. They are cabinet ministers, economic planners, development leaders, businessmen and labor leaders. You find them in offices, in factories, and on the land. They want their countries to move ahead, they want to make the Alliance work, and they will not take "no" for an answer.

In recent months there has begun to develop a spirit of commitment to the Alliance on the part of each country.

Oddly enough, the Cuban crisis of last October brought that out with great clarity. Perhaps the people of the hemisphere wanted a demonstration of the resolve and the strength of the United States, and its determination to protect itself and its neighbors regardless of the sacrifice.

When the crisis over Cuba developed, the finance ministers of the Alliance countries were meeting in Mexico City to review the first year's effort and plan for the second. There were three significant results of that conference.

First, there was unanimous agreement that the course charted at Bogotá and Punta del Este was the right course and the Cuban crisis served to bring into focus the urgency of an all-out effort.

Second, there was a better understanding of the meaning of the Alliance, a recognition that it represents a radical break with the past, that it is a vast cooperative effort whose success depends primarily on the initiative of Latin America.

Third, there was clearer recognition that governments alone cannot do the job, that they need the wholehearted support of private capital and private initiative, from within and from outside.

I ask you to note that when I mention these significant and varied evidences that the Alliance is on the move, I do not talk in terms of loans or grants. I do not see the Alliance as an aid program and I never have. The Alliance is a spirit, a mystique, a marshalling of Latin American forces which the United States will help and encourage to the fullest extent, and I hope other countries will, too.

There used to be a sign in my office in Puerto Rico that read, "There is no limit to the good man can do if he doesn't care who gets the credit." The Alliance for Progress is not a credit-grabbing venture of the United States. Nor is it an effort to win love through charity—we've seen that fall before.

We are in it because it is morally right—and because it is in the best interests of this country to live in a hemisphere made up of nations that are politically independent, economically strong, and socially just.

The cost of the Alliance for Progress has been set at \$100 billion in this decade. Now there are only two principal difficulties about a \$100 billion project—getting the money, and spending it wisely.

By far the greater portion—four-fifths or \$80 billion—must come from within Latin America. The remaining fifth, or \$20 billion, must come from outside. Private enterprise in the United States is expected to invest \$3 billion. Here, too, there are signs that private enterprise is ready to do so, and on a basis of enlightened social responsibility. These signs come in the wake of a sharp decline of U.S. private investment and of an increased realization in Latin America that the pendulum must swing back from hostility to hospitality for badly needed investment.

Let me quote from a recent statement of a U.S. business leader, Arnold H. Maremont.

It typifies the new thinking among private investors contemplating Latin America. He said: "The fantastically high profits realized by American business abroad are a thing of the past. \* \* \* We are going to have to be satisfied with the kind of returns that prevail in the United States. \* \* \* We as businessmen must reconcile ourselves to the reinvestment of a substantial part of our profits in these countries. \* \* \* We must reconcile ourselves to a new set of ground rules whereby U.S. investors don't grab for the safety valve of political protection the minute they feel insecure. We must recognize that in the era of the Alliance economic interest and political interest are no longer interwoven."

President Kennedy has pledged the United States to contribute \$10 billion, one-tenth of the Alliance total, from public sources, mostly in the form of long-term development loans.

Has the U.S. Government honored its commitments so far?

The answer is "Yes." Altogether it has committed more than \$1.5 billion of public funds.

Has the money been used wisely? All I can tell you is we have tried mightily to insure that. The full answer will not be known for years. The only true answer lies in the kind of change Latin America achieves, for change it must.

And yet I think there are portents of that, too, already at hand. Puerto Ricans need look only 30 miles to the west of them to see a truly outstanding example.

After 31 years of dictatorship that did its best to extinguish every tradition of the democratic process, the Dominican Republic has just changed its government in an orderly and well-conducted election.

This was peaceful transition against great odds. Yet such is the nature of news that I daresay many if not most people in the United States are barely aware of it. Suppose the Communists and Fidelistas had been successful in their repeated efforts to turn the Dominican Republic into a shambles. The headlines would have blared the news the world over and everyone would have been talking about it.

Let us not blame the press for this. The press reported the facts. The value of news derives from the direction of humanity's interests, and the negative, the destructive, the sensational, are always more interesting than the orderly march of progress. But because of this we tend to lose sight of the positive and constructive while we focus our attention on the ominous.

With that notably democratic election last month the Dominican Republic has only taken a step toward the arduous task of solving its problems. But it is an important step and it augurs well. And it exemplifies what the Alliance is trying to achieve and the way in which it is trying to achieve it, first, because it was done by the Dominicans themselves; second, because it was brought about with the cooperation and help of the Organization of American States and other inter-American agencies; third, because U.S. aid was effectively geared into the whole period of rebuilding that led up to the election, from the time of the assassination of the dictator, Trujillo.

It should be a source of enormous satisfaction to all Puerto Ricans that their own people made a substantial contribution in counsel and expertise to the tranquil transition of their Dominican neighbors. I believe an aura of lasting appreciation will surround such Puerto Rican names as Rafael Picó, Enrique Campos del Toro, Arturo Morales Carrión and Ismael Rodríguez Bou in the Dominican Republic. They, like many other Puerto Ricans, gave gladly and freely of their time and talents to help their neighbors find their way to a government of the people's free choice.

They were following in the footsteps of the man whose memory we honor tonight, Eugenio de Hostos, who almost a century ago went to the Dominican Republic as an educator dedicated to laying the groundwork for an ethical revolution.

Today, all through Latin America you will find Puerto Ricans working in the great effort of the Alliance. I wonder if you realize that in the last year the Agency for International Development alone benefited from the services of 147 Puerto Ricans. It needed them because they combined expert knowledge with fluent Spanish and experience in the same trying situations that confront other Latin Americans. I can assure you they were not engaged simply because they were Puerto Ricans. I had good reason to know personally the fact of being Puerto Rican is not necessarily an advantage in working with some of our fellow Latin Americans.

I have heard criticism of my own appointment on the rather absurd grounds that the job was important enough for a North American. That observation came from Latin Americans who did not realize that the U.S. Government considered the job important enough for a U.S. citizen with an emotional involvement in Latin America and some experience in the very problems that beset Latin America.

No thoughtful Puerto Rican—and certainly not I or the others who have been working for the Alliance—thinks that any place else in Latin America can make a carbon copy of the Puerto Rican development story. On the contrary, I am afraid our love of "patria" gives us a feeling that Puerto Rico cannot be duplicated anywhere on earth, but this of course is more a devotion to the land and to our own people.

The experience of Puerto Rico and the unfolding history of the Alliance are bound to be different and distinct. But no one can gainsay the fact Puerto Rico had to face up to many of the same vexations that many countries of Latin America are facing today. Some of our solutions, often reached by trial and error, must have potential value to people of the same origins confronted with the same problems.

Certainly our investment policy is an example of how foreign capital can be used to improve the lot of an impoverished people. The distinguished economist, K. E. Boulding, calls Puerto Rico's development the Fomentarian revolution, and one of the pillars of that revolution he describes as the skill to strike clever bargains with foreign capitalists.

"We should look carefully," he says, "at those social processes, as exemplified in Puerto Rico, that seem to make the best of both worlds, that use both government and private enterprise, both domestic reorganization and foreign investment, and that foment rather than whip."

We Puerto Ricans hold a unique status. I can understand why it would be difficult for many of our hispanic brothers to understand that we can take positions in the U.S. Government as loyal citizens of the United States who wish to serve our country just as we might have worked for our own Puerto Rican Government as patriotic Puerto Ricans wishing to serve our homeland.

There are those who would force independence on Puerto Rico in the name of freedom. But our association with the United States has enlarged our freedom, not restricted it. In creating the Commonwealth, the people of Puerto Rico rose above narrow nationalism and in approving their creation the United States showed its respect for the cultural and historical identity of a people who share with it common ideals of democracy.

The future, the security, and the freedom of Puerto Rico lie in permanent and irrevocable

association with the United States. And I sincerely believe that the one way now open to us to assure that and allow Puerto Rico to develop as it must is through Commonwealth status.

The Commonwealth relationship is now 10 years old. During that experimental decade some questions about it have arisen. Fortunately, it was conceived to allow the flexibility of change. If in the light of profitable experience it can be perfected now by the common effort of the Puerto Rican people and the U.S. Congress, I think it would be a valuable asset to the United States and a matter of additional pride and security to Puerto Rico.

Again I would not hold it up as a model to be copied by others, since each country's needs are different, but I would expect it to offer a broad pattern for the future of mutual benefit in the relationships between large communities and small ones, between wealthy ones and poor ones.

Some of you here, like myself, are of fairly recent residence in the United States, but all of you are taking your places in the life of the city and the Nation. It is good that you do so, good for the United States, and good for Puerto Rico. I only wish more of us would spread out to other parts of this country.

I need not congratulate you for taking an avid interest in civic and national affairs, for your energy in conducting register and vote campaigns, for your efforts to improve housing, to inspire your children to seek higher horizons in education. These traits are natural for Puerto Ricans. I urge you to keep them up.

It has been demonstrated over and over that in the United States any people can get to the top. Believe me there is more room at the top than some of our unfortunate countrymen in the cities find in the overcrowded areas of the underprivileged. Little by little they are going to be drawn from their traditionally humble beginnings to the more rarefied atmosphere of responsibility and leadership. Those who don't make it will see to it that some of their children do. It is inevitable. It is the pattern of America.

My friends, and my fellow Puerto Rican migrants among you, I thank you, and I salute you.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. McCLORY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HEMPHILL (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 1 hour, on Tuesday, January 22, 1963.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. ANDERSON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHENCK.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 21, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

241. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, relative to the number of officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive element of the Air Force at the seat of government, pursuant to section 8031(c), title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

242. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (installations and logistics), relative to a proposal by the Navy to transfer a 63-foot aircraft rescue boat (hull No. C-16494) to the Mid City Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

243. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill providing for the establishment of the National Capital Parks Memorial Board"; to the Committee on House Administration.

244. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the report of the Archivist of the United States on records proposed for disposal under the law; to the Committee on House Administration.

245. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the progress that has been made in carrying out the helium program, pursuant to Public Law 86-777; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

246. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to regulate the depreciation accounting of air carriers"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

247. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 407(e) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board to examine the books and records of persons controlled by, or under common control with, an air carrier, or of service organizations controlled by groups of air carriers, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

248. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the claim of Ronnie E. Hunter against the United States, pursuant to the act of April 10, 1928, ch. 334, 45 Stat. 413, 31 U.S.C. 236; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

249. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend further section 11 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 311)"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

250. A letter from the Assistant to the Governor, Canal Zone Government, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to expand the authority of the Canal Zone Government to settle claims not cognizable under the Tort Claims Act"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

251. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives pursuant to section 3 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act for the fiscal year 1963 (76 Stat. 328, 383); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.



252. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives pursuant to section 3 of the act of July 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 216, 217); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

253. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives pursuant to section 3 of the act of July 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 216, 217); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 2328. A bill to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern administration and office building at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 2329. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that interest on series E U.S. savings bonds shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 2330. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide, as a substitute for the existing requirement of production before 1830, that antiques may be imported free of duty if they exceed 100 years of age at the time of importation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASEY:

H.R. 2331. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DENTON:

H.R. 2332. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H.R. 2333. A bill to permit the exchange between farms of cotton acreage allotments for rice acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 2334. A bill to provide that any civilian agency which contemplates moving or closing any of its installations shall notify the Members of Congress concerned and shall afford an opportunity for public hearings with respect to such contemplated action; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 2335. A bill to amend the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, so as to provide that the standard time established thereunder shall be the measure of time for all purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2336. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARDING:

H.R. 2337. A bill to provide for the construction of the Lower Teton division of the Teton Basin Federal reclamation project, Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON:

H.R. 2338. A bill to amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 with respect to the disposition of the proceeds of sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under such act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JONAS:

H.R. 2339. A bill to provide for import fees on cotton products during periods the

United States is subsidizing the export of cotton; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 2340. A bill to amend the provisions of law relating to the prevention of pernicious political activities (the Hatch Political Activities Act) to make them inapplicable to State and municipal officers and employees, to permit limited partisan political activities by Federal officers and employees in certain designated localities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 2341. A bill to revise the effective dates of certain increases in compensation granted to employees of the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 2342. A bill to authorize the withholding for the pay of civilian employees of the United States the dues for membership to certain employee organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2343. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2344. A bill to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1893, to eliminate the provisions of section 9 thereof concerning two or more members of a family in the competitive civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2345. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement with reduced annuity of employee attaining the age of 55 years and completing 25 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MONTROYA:

H.R. 2346. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act so as to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of chiropractors; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2347. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 2348. A bill to amend chapter 119 of title 28, United States Code, to provide that clergymen shall not be competent to testify with respect to certain communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2349. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to permit patent holders to bring civil actions against Government contractors who infringe their patents while carrying out Government contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2350. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that any article of medical equipment or machinery imported by a State or its political subdivision for certain purposes shall be free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H.R. 2351. A bill to amend section 332 of title 10 of the United States Code to limit the use of the Armed Forces to enforce Federal laws or the orders of Federal courts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2352. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the calling of the National Guard into Federal service except in time of war or invasion or upon the request of a State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 2353. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to increase the total mileage of the National System of Interstate and

Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2354. A bill to provide for determination through judicial proceedings of claims for compensation on account of disability or death resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving in the active military or naval service, including those who served during peacetime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2355. A bill to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2356. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other educational expenses paid by him, whether for his own education or for the education of his spouse or a dependent or any other individual; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2357. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to permit Federal grants for aid to dependent children to be made thereunder even though the parents or other relatives with whom such children are living are required to perform services in a work relief program as a condition of such aid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2358. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KYL:

H.J. Res. 157. Joint resolution to enable the District of Columbia government to aid the arts in ways similar to those in which the arts are aided financially by other cities of the United States by providing funds for special concerts for children and others, by aiding in the establishment of a permanent children's theater, and by providing a municipal theater for competitions to discover and encourage young Americans in the pursuit of excellence and to acquaint them with the best of our national cultural heritage; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.J. Res. 158. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the offering of prayers or any other recognition of God shall be permitted in public schools and other public places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 160. Joint resolution providing that the United States shall not participate in any civil action except as a party to such civil action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 161. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of office of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 162. Joint resolution to restore to the States certain rights affected by recent Supreme Court decisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to a program for paying the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H. Res. 149. Resolution to amend rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Res. 150. Resolution amending clause 2 subsection a of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MURRAY:

H. Res. 151. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct investigations and studies with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 152. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 151; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. Res. 153. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations and make inquiries relating to housing; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 154. Resolution amending clause 2 subsection a of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECKER:

H.R. 2359. A bill for the relief of Demetrios Hasapoglou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 2360. A bill for the relief of Alban H. Lalonde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2361. A bill for the relief of Yvany Basso Eckley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2362. A bill for the relief of Maria Nilda Jordao Cann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2363. A bill for the relief of Ines Maria Fonceca Litto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2364. A bill for the relief of the Clay County Hospital, Brazil, Ind.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE:

H.R. 2365. A bill for the relief of Kent Sujo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2366. A bill for the relief of Suen Yun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2367. A bill for the relief of Chan Sze Yuen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY:

H.R. 2368. A bill for the relief of Ita Zwiibel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2369. A bill for the relief of Rufina Juan Escudero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 2370. A bill for the relief of Angelo Adragna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2371. A bill for the relief of Nicolo Adragna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2372. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jose Felix Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2373. A bill for the relief of Domenico Monetta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2374. A bill for the relief of Pietro Manicotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2375. A bill for the relief of Achilleas Zavitsanos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 2376. A bill for the relief of Toon-Ming Wong, also known as Hoi-On Tom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H.R. 2377. A bill for the relief of Christine Kluge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 2378. A bill for the relief of B. Matu-sow & Son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHARTON:

H.R. 2379. A bill for the relief of Masako Ohara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

19. Mr. NORBLAD presented a petition of Tom Swaja, and others, Portland, Oreg., requesting the Congress of the United States to preserve the Monroe Doctrine; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1963

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 15, 1963)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, spirit of light and truth, of beauty and freedom, bestow unto us, we pray, Thy sustaining grace, that our strength fail not, nor the vision splendid fade in the heat and burden of the day.

Grant us the grace of toiling in these fields of time in the sense of the eternal. In work that keeps faith sweet and strong, Thou callest us to be fellow laborers with Thee. We bring our stained lives to the holiness that shames our uncleanness, to the love that forgives our iniquities, to the truth that reveals our falseness, to the patience that outlasts our fickleness.

In the fret and jar of these difficult days, make us thoughtful one with another, remembering that each comrade by our side fights a hard fight and walks a lonely way. Teach us a gentler tone, a sweeter charity of words, and a more healing touch for all the smart of this wounded world. Grant us inner greatness of spirit and clearness of vision to meet and match the vast designs of this glorious and challenging day, that we may keep step with the drumbeat of Thy purpose which is marching on.

In the dear Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 17, 1963, was dispensed with.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUDGET, 1964—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 15, PT. 2)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the District of Columbia Budget, 1964; which, with the accompanying document, was

referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

(For messages from the President, see House proceedings of today.)

## REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 13)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the annual report of the U.S. Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1963.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

## TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of routine business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

## NOMINATION OF JOHN GREEN TO BE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS—MEMORIAL

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram in the nature of a memorial, signed by John Wick, of Duluth, Minn., remonstrating against the confirmation of the nomination of John Green to be collector of customs, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

## RESOLUTION OF KANSAS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, at its fifth annual convention, the Kansas State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, adopted a resolution relative to use of prison-made goods and services by Federal, State, county, city, or municipal governments.

I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be made a part of these remarks and referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on